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FIRST AMERICAN BLOOD FLOWS IN MEXICO--FOUR MARINES DIE IN BATTLE FORCES OF HUERTA MAKE STUBBORN RESISTANCE TO THE U. S. TROOPS

(By Associated Press)
Washington, April 21.—Marines and blue-jackets from the American navy today took the customs house and a large section of Vera Cruz with a loss of four killed and twenty wounded. The loss of the Mexican garrison was not officially known here tonight, but was estimated at 200 killed. This was the first step in the program of reprisal by the United States against the Huerta government for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico and other offenses "against the rights and dignity of the United States."

First Open Clash.
It was the first clash between forces of the United States and Mexico since revolution broke out in the southern republic in 1910,

and gave the Washington government a Mexican problem.
Though fighting had not ceased at a late hour tonight, Rear Admiral Fletcher had warned the Federal commander that he would use the big guns of the American fleet if his men did not stop firing. The American forces had orders to fire only to defend themselves. The United States intends to take no offensive steps for the present. The salute to the flag which Huerta refused will not be satisfactory reparation. It is understood a declaration of apology as well as a salute and a guarantee that the rights and dignity of the United States would be respected can alone cause a withdrawal of the American forces.

Senate in Debate Long.
While American marines and bluejackets

were fighting, the senate debated the whole Mexican situation before crowded galleries. The joint resolution that passed the house supporting the president's proposal to use the army and navy to obtain reparation was being debated in the senate at midnight with prospect of an all night session. Many republican senators wanted the resolution broadened to authorize steps to obtain reparation for all offenses committed against Americans in Mexico.

The president went ahead on the authority of the executive, in accord with precedent, because he believed an emergency existed. He gave Rear Admiral Fletcher authority to seize the Vera Cruz customs house to prevent the landing there today by a German merchant

vessel of a big consignment of arms and ammunition for the Huerta government.

Germany In Game.
Secretary Bryan conferred with the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and it is believed the influence of the German government will be interposed to prevent the consignment from landing elsewhere in Mexico and complicating the situation. The ship carries fifteen million rounds of ammunition and two hundred rapid fire guns and thousands of rifles.

The president conferred with the secretaries of war, state and navy early tonight. No army orders were issued, but Rear Admiral Badger was ordered to Tampico, where another customs house may be seized. The president intends to act slowly to force Huerta to yield, and

hopes to avert war. With the taking of the railroad a few miles inland from Vera Cruz, and the two customs houses, it is believed no other aggressive steps will be taken. Many officials admit that offensive action by Huerta may draw the American forces into a conflict.

No Militia Called.
The militiamen have not been called on. The national capitol was thrilled with excitement. Crowds thronged the senate and listened to the debate. Newspaper bulletins were eagerly read by thousands as were the frequent extra editions. In executive quarters clerks and officers of the army and navy were busily at work all night. Cabinet members were at their desks after midnight and the whole executive machinery of the government was adjusted to the Mexican crisis.

AMERICANS FALL IN FIERCE CLASH

FOUR ARE KILLED AND 20 WOUNDED IN BATTLE AT VERA CRUZ

U. S. HOLDS CITY

It Is Not Expected That Navy Will Do More Than Preserve Order, Say Chiefs.

(By Associated Press)
Vera Cruz, April 21.—Vera Cruz tonight is in the hands of forces from the United States warships, but the occupation of the port was not accomplished without loss of American lives. Four Americans, bluejackets and marines, were killed by the fire of the Mexican soldiers, and twenty fell wounded. The Mexican loss is not known, but it is believed to have been heavy.

Heavy Patrol Guards.
The water front, the customs house and all important places, including those under the terminal works from which extend the railroad to the capitol, have been occupied. All the territory around the American consulate is strongly patrolled, and detachments hold other sections of the city.

The Mexican commander, General Gustavo Maas, offered a stubborn resistance to the American advance, and for many hours there was fighting in the streets. Toward midnight it was reported that the main body of the Federal garrison was in retreat to the westward.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding United States warships, predicted his occupation of the port by a demand through the American consul for its commander. General Maas promptly declined to accede to this demand, and shortly afterwards ten warships were sent off from the side of the transport Frigate loaded with marines.

These boats effected a landing in the neighborhood of the customs house before noon, and a few minutes later Captain William R. Rush of the battleship Florida, who was in command of the operations ashore, brought his flag in.

Captain Rush's men already had taken up their positions. They numbered 250 bluejackets from the Florida, 350 marines from the Frigate, and 65 marines from the Florida. Later these were augmented by a detachment from the Utah.

Troops Hold Streets.
The coming of the American troops was not unobserved by the great throngs, but small groups gathered to watch the landing. Such the blue-jackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the water front and along the railroad yards. Other a procession to the American consulate, while still others were deployed along the approaches to Central Plaza, in which General Maas had his headquarters.

These maneuvers were watched with great interest by the throngs. General Maas, however, with the first attack, a volley from a point three blocks from the marines and two blocks from the bluejackets. The marines opened immediately, but the attack ceased by midnight. There was a full hour of silence and then (Continued on Page Five)

BADGER ON DECK AT VERA CRUZ

ATLANTIC FLEET ON SCENE HOLDS PORT AND READY FOR ANYTHING

PRESIDENT IS CALM

American Leaders Gravely Discuss Events and Prepare For Eventualities of Future

(By Associated Press)
Washington, April 21.—Rear Admiral Badger, with the first ship of the Atlantic fleet, reached Vera Cruz tonight, having been diverted from Tampico, where only the cruiser Des Moines remains.

The air had been filled with all sorts of sensational rumors during the day. Officials were nervously expectant. State department cables late in the day made no mention of fighting, but spoke of an evacuation by the Federal garrison.

Rear Admiral Fletcher's report came in quick time from Vera Cruz, however, describing briefly what had taken place. Cabinet secretaries, who discussed Fletcher's report with President Wilson for nearly an hour, showed by their demeanor that the loss of life and bloodshed had affected them greatly.

President Is Calm.

Information which came from sources close to the cabinet council indicated that the president exercised self restraint, and calmly determined that with the seizure of Vera Cruz and the prevention of shipments of arms from reaching Huerta, further steps would not be taken by the American government for the present. The future depends upon action by the Huerta authorities. Secretary Garrison announced emphatically that no troop movements had been ordered.

Officials did not believe Huerta would take offensive steps, but if he does the American marines and bluejackets, which will be assembled in Vera Cruz within forty-eight hours, will number about 15,000. Estimates here place the Huerta forces at Mexico City at about three or four thousand men, and army and navy officers believe the American forces, if necessary, would be able to reach the Mexican capital without serious difficulty.

Huerta Has Few Men.

The bulk of General Huerta's army is in the North, fighting the Constitutionalists. Just what was the purpose of diverting Rear Admiral Badger from Tampico, it is not known.

It is believed here the Constitutionalists are making ready to take the port. Rear Admiral Badger, on being ordered to proceed direct to Vera Cruz, ordered also directed the fourteen torpedo destroyers to Vera Cruz.

Five thousand marines, more than half of the force, will be assembled on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico and take a prominent part in the American government's plans.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, whose son is an officer of marines at Vera Cruz, was at the pay department waiting information about the killed and wounded. He said he had learned 300 marines probably would be sent to Mexico City.

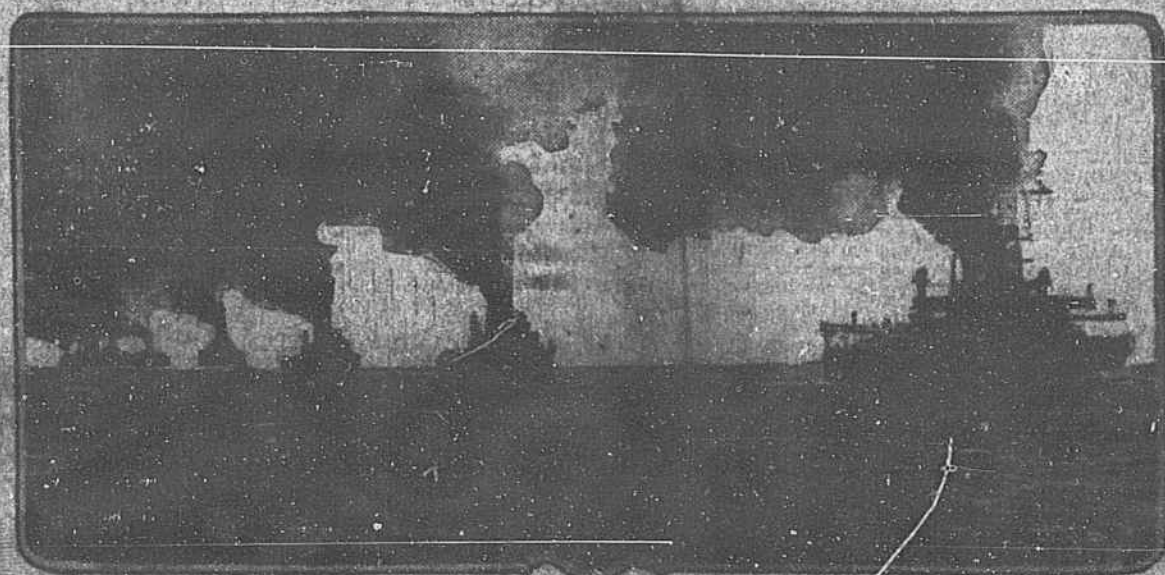
Secretary Bryan tonight, as a precaution, had extra police sent to guard Mexican warships here. There were no signs of disturbances, but it was thought best to take the precaution.

Best Is For The Worst.

(By Associated Press)
Washington, April 22.—This dispatch from Vera Cruz was made public at 2 a. m. today by the navy department.

It is reported that commandant General Maas left Vera Cruz in a carriage, that his family followed in another carriage, and that he had not been heard from since. The Mexican troops were in the house to act as they pleased, but if any officers remained.

Leading Warships In Badger's Command



Here Are Some of Admiral Badger's Famous Atlantic Fleet Which Arrived at Vera Cruz Yesterday and Took Part in the Seizure of the Town.

O'SHAUGHNESSY

Reported Murdered In Mexico City

Bulletin Received At An Early Hour This Morning Had Not Been Confirmed, However

Among the bulletins going over the wire last night, but unconfirmed up to the hour of going to press, was a flash at 2:35 Wednesday morning that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the charge d'affaires for this government at Mexico City had been killed. It will be recalled that Franklin D. Wilson, the American minister to Mexico, resigned because President Wilson would not recognize Huerta, and since that time Mr. O'Shaughnessy has been in charge of affairs for this government at the Mexican capital and has reported himself in the trying circumstances with remarkable firmness and composure.

The above bulletins had not been confirmed up to 5 a. m.

THE SENATE

VOTE ON RESOLUTION TODAY

Amendments Rejected and Challenger Were Rejected

(By Associated Press)
Washington, April 22.—The senate at 2:40 a. m. by a vote of 42 to 35 rejected the anti-Mexican resolution proposed by Senator Lodge. It would have based the "justification" for the use of force in Mexico on the general conditions there instead of the Tampico incident alone.

Washington, April 22.—An amendment proposed by Senator Callegari, justifying the president in the use of force to protect American citizens in Mexico, as well as to demand re-

BLOODY BATTLE AT COLO. MINES

Casualty List of 26, Includes Women and Children As Well As Men

(By Associated Press)
Denver, Colo., April 21.—A known death list of 26 men and children and a possibility of 50 as a result of the battle at Ludlow Monday between state troops and striking coal miners rounded official Colorado tonight to a high tension.

Squads of armed men from Fremont county and from near Denver going to reinforce the 600 or more strikers now at Ludlow, promised renewal of armed violence at any moment. The discharge of four tear gas canisters at the Colorado and Southern Railroad for refusing to take trains of soldiers and ammunition from Trinidad to Ludlow caused talk of a strike by engineers and trainmen.

Administration officials waited the authority of Governor Ammons now in Washington, to call a special session of the legislature to provide funds for the State Militia and measures for dealing with the situation.

Later tonight it was the urgent desire of administration officials that the extra session be called, for in it they professed to see the beginning of an end to the labor dispute.

Eighteen men have pointed the arms at the Ludlow station in Colorado since war with Mexico has been regarded as imminent.

MEXICANS TEAR DOWN U. S. FLAG

DESECRATION TAKES PLACE IN ADOBE SECTION OF SAN ANTONIO

NO EXCUSES GIVEN

Excitement Among Several Thousand Other Colored Inhabitants of Alamo City

(By Associated Press)
San Antonio, Tex., April 21.—Great excitement prevails here over the tearing down of a United States flag in the Mexican districts of the city last night. The flag had been flying for years over a public school building where Mexican children of naturalized citizens, attended almost exclusively.

The flag was stripped from the flag pole during the night and torn into strips. There are about 30,000 Mexican residents in San Antonio and the flag incident creates alarm since all the non-Mexicans of the city are much perturbed over the incident and some fear of a race war are expressed.

GERMANY RECOGNIZES FLAG

Steamship Halls Stars and Stripes in the Regular Order

(By Associated Press)
Vera Cruz, April 21.—The Hamburg-American steamer Tyrone moved to port this afternoon and signalled the United States flag, voluntarily placing herself under Rear Admiral Fletcher's orders. The Tyrone will stand by tonight and the captain has given his word that he will not go beyond hailing distance tomorrow.

REAR ADMIRAL FLETCHER ON MEXICO'S EAST COAST.



SENATOR ROOT'S SPEECH WARLIKE

NEW YORK STATESMAN SAYS IT IS NO TIME TO QUIBBLE NOW

TORCH IS LIGHTED

Crowded Galleries And Spectators Witness Senate Debate

(By Associated Press)
Washington, April 21.—An hour of silent attention as the roll was called. On the floor the senators gathered in little groups and discussed the meager reports printed in extra editions of the newspapers. Scores of house members were on the senate floor, joining in the excited gossip. Senator Root opened the night session with a speech.

"I shall not prolong the debate," he said, "for I believe that whatever action we take ought to be taken today. There should be no further delay."

"An Senator Root began, the British bassoon, 'Sir' O'Connell took a place in the diplomatic gallery.

Senator Root said the foreign relations committee resolution, while omitting the name of Huerta, made it plain that it was directed against him. He expressed the "highest regard for the president and the highest confidence in his purposes."

Opposes Program.
"But we are not asked to express our confidence in him," he continued. "We are asked as a part of our duty here, to declare a certain course of action in certain conditions to be 'justified.' We are called on to do our duty to the hundred million people of this country and our duty to the civilized world."

The resolution Senator Root introduced, called for "forceful armed compulsion of the de facto government of a friendly nation to make amends for an insult to the flag of this country."

"We cannot justify this," he said, "on our confidence in the president. We must justify ourselves before the conscience of the people of our country and before the eyes of the civilized world. What is that justification?"

"I do not say there is no justification. I ask what it is."

Senator Root reviewed the Tampico incident as the "justification" by the president. He said the incident was an "insult to our flag."

"But sir," he said, "amends were immediately made. The officer who made the arrest was himself arrested. The commandant at Tampico was sent to the academy. The American vessels and he demanded a salute to the flag."

Senator Root said he agreed that the amends were not sufficient, as coming from "a de facto government," although they would have been sufficient coming from an individual. "If a dispute arose," he said, "it is a dispute arose."

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